

IN THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventor(s): Chandrasekar Venkatraman et al

Confirmation No.: 8218

Application No.: 09/865944

Examiner:

Filing Date: May 24, 2001

Group Art Unit:

Title: A System For Providing A Web Page For A Device (as Amended)

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Sir:

This Information Disclosure Statement is submitted:

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(Within three months of filing national application; or date of entry of national application; or before mailing date of first office action on the merits; whichever occurs last)
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Respectfully submitted,

Chandrasekar Venkatraman et al

By

Eileen Lehmann

Eileen Lehmann

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PATENT APPLICATION
ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 10080747 12

IN THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventor(s): Chandrasekar Venkateshram et al
Application No.: 006622414
Filing Date: May 24, 2001
Title: A System for Providing a Web Page for a Device (as Amended)

Continuation No.:
Examiner: RAIFELL, ROBERT
Group Art Unit: 2142

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22315-1450

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By: [Signature]
Sileen A. Lakshman
Attorney/Agent for Applicant(s)
Reg. No. 39, 272
Date: July 27, 2005

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REASON OF ERROR
E-12 HANG UP OR LINE FAIL
F-21 NO ANSWER

E-21 DUTY FACTIMILE CONNECTION

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P. O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, Colorado 80527-2400

PATENT APPLICATION

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 10960787-12

IN THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventor(s): Chandrasekar Venkatraman et al

Confirmation No.:

Application No.: 09/865944

Examiner: HARRELL, ROBERT

Filing Date: May 24, 2001

Group Art Unit: 2142

Title: A System for Providing a Web Page for a Device (as Amended)

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

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Respectfully submitted,

Chandrasekar Venkatraman et al

By Eileen A. Lehmann

Eileen A. Lehmann

Attorney/Agent for Applicant(s)

Reg. No. 39, 272

Date: July 27, 2005

Telephone No.: 650 857-7940

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IN THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventor(s): Chandrasekar Venkatraman et al

Confirmation No.:

Application No.: 09/865944

Examiner: HARRELL, ROBERT

Filing Date: May 24, 2001

Group Art Unit: 2142

Title: A System for Providing a Web Page for a Device (as Amended)

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

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By 

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Reg. No. 39, 272

Date: July 27, 2005

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Use as many sheets as necessary)		Application Number	09/365944
		Filing Date	May 24, 2001
		First Named Inventor	C. Venkatraman
		Art Unit	2142
		Examiner Name	HARRELL, ROBERT
Sheet 1	of 1	Attorney Docket Number	10960787-12

NON PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS			
Examiner Initials*	Cite No.†	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc.), date, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T ²
		Iwanchuk, Russell: "Cisco Makes Routers EZ; Cysco Systems" 1004 ISDN router features the EZ Setup software; Hardware review; Evaluation August 1996, no. 14, vol. 15 pg: NE21	
		Lin, Charles: "A new remote-access tribe; Tribe Computer Works' TribeLink2 and TribeLink8 remote-access server..." February 6, 1996, no.3, vol. 15; pg.NE17	
		Isaacson, P: "Building the Best Little Network on Earth, From Scratch – what a difference a weekend makes for converts to Windoes NT" Sept. 25,1995, pg. 65	
		Brisbin, S. "Managing nets via Internet; Tribe Computer Works' WebManagement Network management software; Brief Article.Sept. 1995 no. 9. vol., 11; pg. 109	
		Briefs ~ Wans & Internetworking, pg. 19, Network World, May 29, 1995	
		Ko, D.: "Trobe defines net management role for Web Browser Software" May 22, 1995 Network World News, pg. 14	

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	
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PC Magazine

August, 1996

SECTION: No. 14, Vol. 15; Pg. NE21; ISSN: 0888-8507

IAC-ACC-NO: 18506204

LENGTH: 723 words

HEADLINE: Cisco makes routers EZ; Cisco Systems' 1004 ISDN router features the EZ Setup software; Hardware Review; Evaluation

BYLINE: Iwanchuk, Russell

BODY:

Cisco 1004.

List price: \$995.

Cisco Systems Inc., San Jose, CA; 800-553-6387; fax, 408-526-4100; <http://www.cisco.com>.

With the explosion of the Internet, everyone's got to have a home page. And if Cisco Systems has its way, your router will be no exception.

Playing a central role in this act is the Cisco 1004 ISDN router (\$ 995 list). The router, a tidy desktop unit that's a perfect fit for its small-and home-office market, has one 10Base-T Ethernet port, one ISDN BRI port, an administration console, and an integrated NT-1.

The Cisco 1004 also has a PC card slot, so you can upgrade its software with a flash memory card painlessly. Its simple LED provides an instant status report for either B channel and for LAN port activity. This router also supports Multilink PPP, enabling throughput of 128 Kbps using both B channels.

But what gives the Cisco 1004 its star billing is the new EZ Setup, which is part of ClickStart. ClickStart is HTTP server software based on Web technology that is integrated into the Internetwork Operating System and allows TCP/IP hosts on any platform to access the router's IOS using a Web browser. With the 11.0.6 release of its IOS, Cisco brings ClickStart to its router line. ClickStart lets users who are not proficient in Cisco's arcane command-line interface use a Web browser to do anything that's possible from the command line.

EZ Setup uses an intuitive HTML form to gather the few pieces of information needed to get the router up and running. No longer do companies need on-site experts when deploying routers; anyone comfortable with a Web browser will suffice.

Other currently or soon-to-be shipping Cisco routers that can be configured with EZ Setup are the Cisco 1003, which is identical to the Cisco 1004 but lacks an integrated NT-1 (\$ 795); the Cisco 1005, which has the same base configuration as the Cisco 1004 but features an asynchronous port rather than a BRI port (\$ 795); and Cisco's IP Exchange, an Internet gateway for Novell NetWare users (\$ 2,495 for a 20-user version).

In addition, Cisco plans to extend the EZ Setup functionality to other lines of routers. If you bought a 1000 series router before the 11.0.6 release, however, don't despair: You can download the IOS image for free and update your software.

Using HTTP to configure network devices makes good sense. You can access the router from any platform that sports a TCP/IP stack and a browser, and the graphical interface possible with HTML makes configuring routers a lot less daunting.

Configuring with HTML isn't new to the router industry. Tribe Computer Works was first with its WebManage software, which was released more than a year ago. Still, very few people have Tribe routers. Cisco's leadership in the router industry should make HTTP configuration more widespread.

In the lab, we found that HTTP configuration lives up to its promise of easing out-of-the-box router configuration. We used our test unit to connect a small TCP/IP LAN to an ISDN ISP, and we were pleased with the results. After connecting the router to your LAN and BRI ports and powering it up, you simply point a browser on your network to a certain URL (<http://new-router.cisco.com>).

The router serves up the EZ Setup page—you fill in the blanks. Click on Submit and the router saves the configuration and restarts a functioning ISDN router, provided the router on the other end uses defaults Cisco found to be common. We had to fiddle with a couple of settings to get our router to be interoperable with the Ascend at the other end of the cable.

Our only real complaint with EZ Setup is that when you use it to browse an already-configured router, the fields of the configuration form are blank. Apparently, it's easier to get the configuration information into the IOS than to get it out and into an HTML form.

Cisco is working on this problem. But we never had to use a serial cable or a terminal emulator (the way you usually access a router for the first time).

The Cisco 1004 has the same hardware as when it was announced in September 1995, but the addition of HTTP configuration to the IOS makes this ISDN router really stand out. It's an excellent way to connect a remote office to a central office or connect a LAN to an ISP. Look for other vendors to jump on the bandwagon.

GRAPHIC: Illustration; Other

IAC-CREATE-DATE: January 24, 1999

LOAD-DATE: February 08, 1999

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February 6, 1996

SECTION: No. 3, Vol. 15; Pg. NE17; ISSN: 0888-8507

IAC-ACC-NO: 17800715

LENGTH: 1071 words

HEADLINE: A new remote-access tribe; Tribe Computer Works' TribeLink2 and TribeLink8 remote-access server;
Network Edition: First Looks; Hardware Review; Evaluation

BYLINE: Lin, Charles

BODY:

A subtle shift in server management may be occurring with the release of two new remote-access servers from Tribe Computer Works, a company primarily geared at the Macintosh. The TribeLink2 (\$ 1,295) and TribeLink8 (\$ 1,995) each have a unique feature: HTML-based server management. Tribe is the first company to explore using HTML instead of SNMP for management of remote-access servers.

Tribe's approach has a couple of distinct advantages. First, HTML is undeniably user-friendly. And second, if either version of the TribeLink is connected to the Internet, you can manage it from almost anywhere via a local Internet provider. Another bonus: You can use your favorite Web browser to do so.

One major drawback of the Tribelink is the lack of IPX protocol support. This is a problem because IPX has been the protocol of choice for both large and small businesses. First used by NetWare, IPX has gained wide acceptance; both Windows NT and Windows 95 have native IPX support. Burst-mode IPX, such as Novell's VLM 1.2 shell, will also allow much faster remote file transfers. At this time, Tribe does not have any plans to add IPX support.

Tribe is primarily targeting its servers at small companies. The TribeLink will allow small companies to provide remote access without requiring a network administrator. And unlike other remote-access products on the market, it does not require a suite of management utilities on an administrative station.

Another selling point is that small sites can use their IP services remotely via the TribeLink. If the TribeLink is combined with an ISDN Internet provider, any small business can offer high-speed Internet access to clients on the LAN and to users dialing in from home. (Unfortunately, the TribeLink8 can support only one B-channel.)

Each strain of TribeLink supports only TCP/IP and AppleTalk protocols over dial-in PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol); neither one supports the IPX protocol. AppleTalk and TCP/IP can be used simultaneously, however. The TribeLink also supports CHAP and PAP for user authentication in PPP.

Each server also uses WebManage, the HTML management software, which is stored, along with the HTML management documents, on Flash ROM inside the TribeLink and can be upgraded with HTTPblast. The WebManage software can also be accessed from any client PC. The TribeLink has excellent documentation. It will teach you the basics of TCP/IP, so you can quickly get the server up and running.

We looked at both the TribeLink2 and the TribeLink8 and, surprisingly, found that they have very different features. Powered by a Motorola 68340 processor, the TribeLink8 has eight Mini-DIN8 serial ports, which require a Mini-DIN8-to-DB-25 adapter for most modems, an AUI port for Ethernet connectivity, and a proprietary console port. We were disappointed with the 57.6-Kbps serial ports on the TribeLink8, primarily because they can support only a single B-

channel of ISDN. The TribeLink2 offers two RS-232 ports with 115.2-Kbps throughput, both AUI and RJ-45 Ethernet connectors, and a familiar DB9 console port for first-time configuration.

After assembling the Ethernet transceiver, console adapter, and Mini-DIN8 cables, we were able to set up the TribeLink8 without difficulty. A single command configures the TribeLink's IP address through the Windows terminal emulator. The rest of the configuration can be done using any Web browser, such as Netscape Navigator 1.1, which is included in the package. (The setup of the TribeLink2 was quite easy, as it is basically plug-and-play.)

Managing the TribeLink2 and TribeLink8 with a Web browser was pure pleasure. WebManage can store a table of modem strings, and it will let you configure each serial port with modem-speed and initialization strings from the table.

The TribeLink lets you assign an IP address to each port, so remote users don't take up precious network numbers. Static routing information can be entered, and RIP (Routing Information Protocol) send and receive options are available also.

If you have a Macintosh, Tribe's LinkTracker can configure IP addresses for the TribeLink via AppleTalk. Without it, a special console port connector available from Tribe will allow you to set IP addresses using a terminal emulator.

For remote routers, the TribeLink can dial into router accounts and execute an optional log-on script to supply user names and passwords. The TribeLink can obtain its time information from a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server if you have one on your network, or if you are connected to the Internet. The TribeLink also has a diagnostic log that can be accessed for troubleshooting.

User management is one of the TribeLink's strengths. Each PPP session can be time-limited with an idle time-out. The administrator can also set cumulative usage to limit a user's daily, weekly, or monthly access. And accounting reports can be generated to show individual usage.

The servers have limits, though. The TribeLink2 stores only up to 200 users in its database, and the TribeLink8 stores only up to 400. You can use a RADIUS (remote authentication of dial-in users) server instead to support an unlimited number of users. RADIUS is Unix-based server software for managing multiple remote-access user databases. It can keep permanent user records and accounting information.

If you have Windows 95 on your remote PC, you can enjoy the built-in Dial-Up Networking. Windows 3.1 users will require third-party PPP client software such as NetManage Chameleon. Tribe Computer Works provides TribePPP for remote connection for Macintosh. The company, however, neither provides a software solution for the PC nor has any immediate plans to do so.

With their innovative management platform, the TribeLink units could be top contenders in the remote-access market, if it weren't for the lack of IPX-protocol support and full 115.2-Kbps DTE (data terminal equipment) speeds. If you don't need IPX support, or if you're in a Macintosh shop, the TribeLink is definitely a good investment and a relative bargain. We still conclude, however, that Tribe could have taken the best from the TribeLink2 and TribeLink8 to make one really outstanding remote-access server.

TribeLink2. List price: \$1,295. TribeLink8. List price: \$1,995. Tribe Computer Works Inc., Alameda, CA; 800-778-7423, 510-814-3900; fax, 510-814-3980; <http://www.tribe.com>; sales@tribe.com.

GRAPHIC: Illustration; Photograph

IAC-CREATE-DATE: January 24, 1999

LOAD-DATE: February 08, 1999

25 of 59 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1995 CMP Publications, Inc.
Computer Reseller News

September 25, 1995

SECTION: emerging technologies, Pg. 65, reviews & opinions

LENGTH: 2436 words

HEADLINE: Building The Best Little Network On Earth, From Scratch — What a difference a weekend makes for converts to Windows NT

BYLINE: Portia Isaacson

BODY:

Small workgroup networks will no doubt account for billions of dollars' worth of products and services as the 1995 banquet of new technology is consumed.

Although normally I keep new technology in the lab until I am comfortable enough to use it in my business, 1995's smorgasbord of goodies has been just too enticing. So I decided to make the transition from the past to the future in one big step.

In one very long weekend my son Kevin (a Certified NetWare Engineer who was visiting from Dallas) and I transformed my workgroup network to the best little network on Earth.

On Friday, before the Big Bang upgrade, we had six Pentium-based Windows 3.1 workstations, a couple of older Windows 3.1 workstations and a really ancient print server, all connected on a single 10Base2 thin Ethernet cable that was strung across three floors of my house. The two Novell servers were in the garage.

Our World Wide Web server was operating on a 28.8-Kbps modem. We had no hubs and no routers. We had had basically the same network for years in spite of the fact that it had been moved across three states and five buildings. It had given good service.

However, because I could not understand why anything needed to be so cryptic, I had never learned Novell-speak, so we had spent more on network support than we had on the hardware and software components.

We were well aware of the limitations of our network, but we had been waiting for just the right time to upgrade. Our main obstacle had been our CNE network consultant, Dexter, who had been resisting our desire to take out Novell for a year or so because he did not know Windows NT. We had also wanted to change to 10BaseT cabling, but Dexter had always convinced us that we should stay with our 10Base2 wire. This in spite of the frequent service calls that were required because someone jiggling a cable brought our whole network down.

Last month, Dexter moved to Greece to engage in studies that would eventually switch his fields of priesthood from worshipping Novell to one of the more orthodox religions.

Good move, we thought. By the time Dexter had disconnected his telephone, we were well on our way to planning our transition to Windows NT Server 3.51 as the foundation of our new network. And, although I committed to scan a half-dozen books on networking before deciding how to change our wiring, I suspected that 10Base2's days were apparently numbered.

The Best Little Network on Earth

By the time Kevin arrived, I had planned the basics of our new network as shown in the illustration titled "The Best Little Network on Earth." The cornerstones of our new network would be our Windows NT server running NT 3.51 Server and a Windows NT-based Web server. The workstations and notebooks would, of course, all be upgraded to Windows 95.

We would use TCP/IP, NetBEUI and IPX protocols. And so that each of our computers, routers and printers could have its own Internet IP address, our new Internet access provider, Internet Express, agreed to allow us to use one of its Class C network authorizations. We would have 10BaseT hubs on the first and third floors connected by the 10Base2 cables that we already had in place. We would use the Ascend Communications Inc. Pipeline 50 ISDN router as an always-connected gateway to the Internet that was required by our Web server.

A side benefit of our fixed-priced Internet connection is that we could access the Internet at ISDN speeds from any workstation or server at no additional cost. We would use the Tribe Computer Works TribeLink2 Internet router to provide a dial-up 28.8-Kbps modem and a Motorola BitSurfer ISDN terminal adapter for remote clients on the fly to dial into our network and the Internet.

I felt that this network plan, with some enhancement, would take my small business into the next century. We would be able to do business just like the big guys with Internet electronic-mail, on-site Web server and even dial-up lines for off-site work or for guest Internet accounts for our favorite local clients.

Now all that remained was to make it all work in our environment. As with any technology installation of this magnitude, the biggest obstacle to estimating the time required was that we did not know what we did not know. The first thing that I did not know was how to debug an ISDN line.

Fortunately, I had started a few weeks before the planned marathon weekend to get the ISDN building block in place. I had two Ascend Pipeline 50s—one on each end of an ISDN line that was to connect me to my Internet access provider. The Ascend Pipeline 50 is a bridge/router with a built-in ISDN terminal adapter. It is a very nice product and a good value for your money at \$995.

ISDNs and SPIDs

To get the two Ascend devices to talk to each other through the ISDN line was an interesting process that was complicated by the fact that US West had no ISDN technical support. Eventually, it involved a conference call between Ascend, Internet Express, a US West serviceman and myself. Once US West corrected one of its Service Profile Identifiers (SPIDs), all was well—at least with the ISDN connection. A SPID identifies ISDN connections to other ISDN users, so that they can communicate with each other over their ISDN links. That, of course, was when the real challenges started.

Next came the big, bad Internet routing challenge. It seemed simple enough on paper. But, on and off for three weeks between travel schedules, Internet Express and I tweaked the Internet routing, the parameters in both Ascend routers, and my NT setup, however, all to no avail.

Microsoft's NT support line bounced the call to its TCP/IP support center after the \$150 max charge was reached. When they called, I was traveling. When I called back, they didn't return my call. No matter. By then I knew my NT TCP/IP setup was correct. Ascend called every few days to offer support; however, its knowledge was mostly limited to its own product and did not extend more broadly to other ISDN issues. As a result, Ascend could not provide anything other than minor assistance. Internet Express was very helpful, but also lacked the breadth of knowledge that we needed.

Everyone was quick to suggest—very politely, of course—that some other part of the system was at fault for the failure to route. We did thousands (well, at least hundreds) of Internet pings, all proving what we suspected—something was not right. I consumed Internet routing books—instead of food—on airplanes.

The problem was ultimately resolved after Kevin arrived and repeatedly suggested that Internet Express look in the pair of Ascend routers that it had working for another account. According to Internet Express, the other pair of Ascend routers were ready to roll right out of the box.

In retrospect, it appears that whoever supplied the routers to that other user had preprogrammed them. We were able to copy, with intelligent translation, the parameters to our Ascends, then sure enough, a round of pings verified that our network was bidirectionally part of the Internet.

Please understand, the problem was not the Ascend routers, which are nice products. The problem was the lack of broad-ranging Internet system expertise required to set them up properly. It would have helped, however, if Ascend had supplied more tutorial material.

After some study of assorted books on routing, especially "Routing in the Internet" by Christian Huitema published by Prentice Hall, and "Networking Personal Computers with TCP/IP" by Craig Hunt from O'Reilly & Associates, I was

able to understand most of the parameter settings of the Ascend Pipeline 50 and their relationship to our general routing problem, as well as my NT setup.

Having mastered the Ascend router, I was ready to tackle the TribeLink2 two-port Internet router which we planned to use to enable two dial-in ports: one with a 28.8-Kbps modem and one with a Motorola BitSurfer ISDN terminal adapter.

The TribeLink2 is remarkable because it is set up and administered using a Web browser (e.g. Netscape) rather than a cryptic dumb terminal interface, such as Telnet, which has normally been used as the interface for this class of product.

TribeLink2 is a joy to use. Its manual gives enough tutorial material on Internet routing that even a novice like me can get started.

To install the TribeLink2 one simply gives it an IP address, a subnet mask and a broadcast address using a serial interface. Once the Ethernet cable is connected, it can be further configured using Netscape from any computer on the same subnet or any device on the Internet if you set it up that way.

The TribeLink2's Netscape interface is extraordinary. Its WebManage software is actually a little Web server built right into the device. The help files and E-mail links to Tribe support are easy to use. It even has the capability, with one mouse click, to enclose activity and diagnostic log files in an E-mail message to Tribe support. With the appealing Web format, the logs are easy to interpret and the parameters are easy to understand and set.

After only a few minutes of using the TribeLink2, I was convinced that the Web browser interface could become the standard for network devices.

In order to provide dial-in access to our network and the Internet, we connected one 28.8-Kbps modem and one Motorola BitSurfer ISDN terminal adapter to the TribeLink2. Each connects via a serial connection to the TribeLink2. Besides transmitting data, the Motorola BitSurfer ISDN adapter also uses the serial connection for setting up the ISDN parameters (e.g. switch type, number of channels, SPID)

At \$495, the BitSurfer is a good choice for small business or home ISDN usage. For non-network use, the BitSurfer can attach directly to a computer's serial port. In our network configuration, we could have used the TribeLink2 with the BitSurfer instead of the Ascend Pipeline 50 for our full-time Internet connection.

The great Windows 95 install on six Pentium workstations and one notebook was benevolently uneventful. We had previously upgraded our workstations to 16 Mbytes to 32 Mbytes of RAM and at least 1-Gbyte hard drives as well as installed CD-ROMs everywhere. Several of our workstations and all our notebooks have PCMCIA, most have SCSI devices and several have pen tablets.

We had three minor challenges installing Windows 95:

The first challenge was that the PCMCIA install would be cleaner if it asked you if you wanted to uninstall old card and socket services during the install rather than waiting until your first use of PCMCIA in the control panel.

The second challenge was that the pen extensions were not included, nor were they available at the time from the tablet supplier, so we had to revert to beta versions of the pen extensions. We understand that the pen extensions are being released to tablet manufacturers as we write this, so we will have a final version soon.

The last challenge was that our network cards were so old that Windows 95 did not have drivers to support them, prompting Kevin to break into hysterical laughter. We upgraded to Intel EtherExpress Pro/10s.

Windows NT Server 3.51 installed smoothly. Even our new Fujitsu magneto optical (MO) drive went without a hitch.

Kevin taught us the clever way to make our applications work as they had with our Novell network without re-installing them. We just copied all our files off our Novell server to the NT server, then used drive mapping in each of our Windows 95 workstations to map our previously used Novell NetWare virtual drives to our one big NT Server drive. Not one application needed to be re-installed in the move from Novell to NT Server. We did edit ACT's INI to change its reference for data from drive F to drive O to remove the conflict that had plagued us for the last year between our network drive F and PCMCIA drive F.

Converting 'the Hog'

Only one remnant of Novell remained: the print server for the HP 4Si MX printer that we call the Hog. The Hog

deserves its name. Since we purchased it more than two years ago, we have come to understand that HP shipped the Hog hardware without the drivers being completed or debugged.

We have purchased maximum memory and the Postscript expansion; however, we have continuing failures to print documents correctly that should be printable. Our clients tell the same stories.

The HP 4Si MX has been an award-winning printer; however, in our opinion, the people giving the awards did not test the Hog with real-world, graphics-intensive print jobs. But in spite of its problems, the Hog is essential to our business with its nearly PCL-compatible and nearly Postscript-compatible, fast, duplex printing.

We considered two ways of connecting it to our Microsoft network:

Making it a shared printer on a workstation went smoothly.

But HP's JetDirect, a network adapter for the printer that we considered to be the better solution, proved challenging until we discovered that JetDirect needed a ROM upgrade to make it work with Windows 95. We're afraid we may be adding a dog to our Hog, so we're returning JetDirect to our dealer.

I had planned to keep my Novell servers connected for a few weeks just in case we discovered a problem, but I have to admit that I just couldn't wait to get rid of them. After Kevin was on a plane back to Dallas, I went to the garage, typed "down," and turned off the power.

It was the end of an era.

Never again will I have a network that I don't understand. I went back inside and wandered from computer to computer. Testing the ISDN Internet access. Trying our standard apps. Dialing in with a notebook computer. Plugging in PCMCIA cards. Scanning. Printing. Using a pen tablet. Everything just plain worked.

Now I don't expect every small business to make network changes as fast as I did. But, I'll bet that with the help of the right network VARs and consultants, many will migrate to a network very similar to mine because for millions of small businesses, it is the best little network on Earth.

PORTIA ISAACSON is president of Dream IT Inc., a Colorado Springs, Colo.,-based consultancy that publishes Cards & Slots: PCMCIA Market Letter, CyberCard, a WWW publication on PCMCIA, and Pointing Matters!, a WWW forum on notebook computer pointing devices. She can be reached by telephone at (719) 598-9000 or electronically via the Internet at two addresses: portia@dreamit.com and www.dreamit.com

LOAD-DATE: September 17, 1998

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September, 1995

SECTION: Vol. 11 ; No. 9 ; Pg. 109; ISSN: 0884-0997

LENGTH: 289 words

HEADLINE: Managing nets via the Internet; Tribe Computer Works' WebManage network management software; Brief Article

BYLINE: Brisbin, Shelly

BODY:

WEB BROWSERS aren't just for surfing the Net anymore. A new breed of network-management software from Tribe Computer Works (800-778-7423 or 510-814-3900; sales@tribe.com) brings a World Wide Web interface to Tribe's remote-access server, thus making it possible for managers to maintain network devices by using a browser. Tribe hopes to sell other vendors on the idea of easy-to-use software that's common to all operating systems.

WebManage, which debuted in June with the TribeLink2, a two-port remote-access server, embeds http server software and HTML documents into the server's ROM. A manager can access WebManage with a Web browser over an IP network to monitor the server, configure ports, modify user accounts, and keep server logs. If trouble develops, the manager can send e-mail or an activity log to Tribe tech-support staff, who will use automated scripts to search for the source of the problem. Because it uses a Web browser (common to Macs, PCs, and UNIX systems), WebManage allows administrators to manage the server from any platform.

Tribe hopes to license the technology behind WebManage to other network-hardware makers, who can use it to create management applications for routers, hubs, and other devices. Writing applications in HTML and embedding them in the server hardware for use on any platform with an IP connection and a Web browser would cut development time and allow customization of management applications. Tribe plans to offer a developers' kit for this technology.

Other Tribe products will be upgraded later this year to support WebManage. WebManage requires Netscape 1.1N or a Web browser that supports tables. WebManage-equipped servers include a Netscape-browser license.

GRAPHIC: Other

SIC: 7372 Prepackaged software

IAC-NUMBER: IAC 17315114

IAC-CLASS: Computer; Magazine

LOAD-DATE: January 10, 1996

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Copyright 1995 Network World, Inc.
Network World

May 29, 1995

SECTION: WANS & INTERNETWORKING; Pg. 19

LENGTH: 267 words

HEADLINE: Briefs

BODY:

Eicon Technology Corp. last week said its CM/2 Connect software will be bundled with the next version of IBM's Communications Manager/2, giving the IBM package improved WAN connectivity capabilities. CM/2 Connect supports frame relay, Synchronous Data Link Control and X.25 connectivity options, plus Eicon's array of WAN cards. The package will be available this summer at no additional cost. EiconCards supported by CM/2 Connect range in price from \$1,095 to \$1,695 and are available immediately. Eicon Technology: (214) 239-3270. Italy's Grauso Group will roll out its worldwide Video On Line service to U.S. business executives June 7 in New York City. The service offers research and shopping in multiple languages throughout the world, and gives businesses the ability to reach new international markets and information sources. Tribe Computer Works last week announced Tribe-Link2, a two-port TCP/IP router and remote access server that can be managed from the company's Web browser package, WebManage. TribeLink2 supports TCP/IP and AppleTalk using the Point-to-Point Protocol, and is upgradable to support Novell, Inc.'s IPX protocol. PC users can choose from many commercial and shareware TCP/IP client packages, including NetManage, Inc.'s Chameleon, Novell's LAN Workplace or the built-in remote client of the upcoming Microsoft Corp. Windows 95. WebManage will let users see router configuration and status, as well as individual port transmission activity. TribeLink2 is available now for \$1,295. Tribe Computer Works: (800) 778-7423.

LOAD-DATE: June 6, 1995

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Network World

May 22, 1995

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 14

LENGTH: 459 words

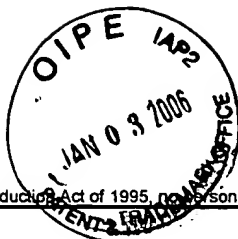
HEADLINE: Tribe defines net management role for Web browser software

BYLINE: Ko, Diffu

BODY:

Alameda, Calif. Tribe Computer Works last week brought out software that allows users to manage its line of routers and remote access servers using popular World-Wide Web browser software. The software, called WebManage, allows users to monitor and configure Tribe devices via any IP network, including the Internet, using the hypertext capabilities of Web browsers, such as Netscape. WebManage is intended to make management information on routers, switches and remote access devices more accessible to users, who currently have to know cryptic telnet commands to get at that data. Tribe also announced TribeLink2, a \$1,295 two-port IP router that will come outfitted with WebManage support when it ships in June. The rest of Tribe's routers and remote access servers will also ship with WebManage support at no extra cost beginning next month. That support amounts to a read-only memory-based home page, embedded on the circuit boards of Tribe devices, that is used to display and configure network device settings. Using the hot-link capabilities of the Web browser, network managers can access device setup and troubleshooting data by entering the device's IP address. Managers also can create different views and access privileges that vary by user logon and password, as well as provide encoded password protection, a security feature that telnet does not offer, according to Tribe. Information exchange between the device and the Web client uses http commands, not the Simple Network Management Protocol. Tribe plans to add a proxy agent to a subsequent release of WebManage that will translate commands and responses between http and SNMP. The company is trying to line up remote access vendors - such as Cisco Systems, Inc., Shiva Corp. and Telebit, Inc. - to license WebManage and include it in their products. "Our goal is to evangelize this so it becomes the standard for all LAN products," said Tribe's President Gordon Ritter. Analysts said forging such partnerships will be a challenge because many companies have already developed management interfaces for their products. Nonetheless, observers were impressed with WebManage. "Here's another example of a company that has recognized the simplicity and power of the Web interface for getting information from a lot of different locations," said Jamie Zartman, program director for Global Networking Strategies at META Group, Inc. in Westport, Conn. "This is a new and exciting way of managing information." "The real strength of it is: Everything you could do locally [with the Tribe products], you can do remotely," said Greg Schellenberg, technology representative at Time Warner, Inc. in New York. Tribe: (800) 778-7423.

LOAD-DATE: May 22, 1995



PTO/SB/08B (08-03)

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Complete if Known

Application Number	09/865944
Filing Date	May 24, 2001
First Named Inventor	C. Venkatraman
Art Unit	2142
Examiner Name	HARRELL, ROBERT
Attorney Docket Number	10960787-12

Sheet 2 of 2

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		"The Internet Toaster" http://www.livinginternet.com/ia_myths_toast.htm , 2 pages [retrieved from Internet October 4, 2005.]	
		J. Fruhlinger "The developerWorks Power Architecture challenge: It's a mad, mad, mad, on demand world Updated 10/15/04 4 pages [retrieved from Internet October 4, 2005.]	
		D. Hwang, "History of Java" http://www.cisdept.csupomona.edu/hwang/cis424/dh424_history.htm 2 pages [retrieved from Internet October 4, 2005.]	
		"Java: The inside story" http://userpages.umbc.edu/~rdiamond/i651/swol-07-java.html 9 pages Last Updated: July 1, 1995 [retrieved from Internet October 4, 2005.]	
		S. Feizabadi, "History of the World Wide Web" http://ei.cs.vt.edu/~wwwbtb/book/chap1/java_hist.html 4 pages [retrieved from Internet Sept. 29, 2005.]	
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		M. Weiser et al. "The origins of ubiquitous computing research at PARC in the late 1980s" IBM SYSTEMS JOURNAL vol. 38, no. 4 p. 693-696 1999	
		D. Wise, "Echelon plans to make domestic appliances talk to each other," The Guardian p. 33 December 20, 1990	
		"Building automation systems strive for flexibility, ease ..." Air Conditioning, Heating & Refrigeration News, Vol. 194, No. 9, p. 20 Feb. 27, 1995	
		G.E. Herrin, "What is a Neuron Chip?" Modern Machine Shop, Vol 67, No. 12, p. 168 May 1, 1995	

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		Application Number	09/865944
		Filing Date	May 24, 2001
		First Named Inventor	C. Venkatraman
		Art Unit	2142
		Examiner Name	HARRELL, ROBERT
		Attorney Docket Number	10960787-12
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		B. R. Schlender, "Even Your Walls Will Have Brains" Fortune p. 16 December 17, 1990	
		"First NEURON CHIP available from Toshiba -- advanced chip is foundation of Echelon's LONWORKS technology Business Wire, October 2, 1991	
		"Intelligent machines - ECHELON DEVELOPS \$10 CHIP FOR CONTROLLING DOMESTIC APPLIANCES The Economist p. 140 December 8, 1990	
		J. Pitta, "Universal Intelligence. (Apple Computer) Forbes, p. 122, March 30, 1992.	
		R. Malloy, "Feature" BYTE Vol. 16, No. 6, p. 158 June 1, 1991	
		R. Karpinski "Managing the I-way at home -- In-home networks draw industry attention" Interactive Age, Issue 206, p. 39 January 16, 1995	
		L. Wirbel, "Moto ups stake in Echelon" Electronic Engineering Times, Issue 674, p. 18, January 6, 1992.	
		A. J. Laduzinsky, "In Search of the Holy Grail-- Programmable-....." Electronic Buyers' News, Issue: 971, p. 28 September 4, 1995	

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